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II. Military Officers

1. Atalyk or Commander in Chief.
2. Parmanachi or General
3. Dacha or Colonel.
4. Min-Bashi or Commander of 1,000 men.
5. Panzat-Bashi or Commander of 500 men.
6. Yus-Bashi or Captain.

/179/ /Figure 63, p. 26a. Caption: The highest dignitaries of Bukhara; Right below, the Commander in Chief of the Troops (after a photograph by G. Merzbacher)./

/180/ In addition to the functionaries of the highest rank, there are also countless multitudes of lower court officials; astrologists, scribes, policemen, cooks, grooms, dancers, comedians, etc., whose primary task is to loaf around all day about the court in the capital, and in the event of a festive reception, to clothe themselves in gold brocade, and to line up on both sides with staffs of office in their hands, so they may enhance the reputation of their lord by their number and the richness of
554 their clothing. For in Turkestan the rank and authority of a man is measured only by the number of his servants. For this reason there is no one in Turkestan who would not consider it necessary to surround himself with a suite of individuals of still lower rank, no matter how low a rank he might hold in society. In Tashkent I once engaged as a stableboy a ten year old Sart lad whom I had picked up off the street, half starved and in rags. But when I once sent him to the bazaar to fetch five pounds of sugar, he appeared attended by two other streetlads, each carrying a package of sugar for him, for as an employee of a tyura he considered it beneath his dignity to carry the packages himself.

For these reasons it is impossible in Turkestan for a person of high place to travel without a disproportionately large crowd of attendants. For the interpreter, the servants, guides and grooms whom one hires consier it unavoidably necessary to take along their own grooms for their use and comfort and to add to their prestige, and these in turn, whenever possible, engage stableboys, in order to make as great a parade as possible, and so one finally has a train of firty or more people with even more horses to drag along, feed and house.

634 The courts of the various begs (Figure 64, p. 27a) are on a small scale the same as the court of the khan is on a grand scale, and they have an official hierarchy which though less numerous is similar to that

of the khan's court. The most important man at the court of a beg is always the Divan-Begi, who functions as the deputy of the beg in his absence and in addition looks after most of the duties of the beg. For the begs, who are mostly Uzbeks recruited from among the relatives and favorites of the khan, are usually people with no accomplishments and no scholarly training, and they govern their districts more or less in the same way as Sancho Panza, in his time, thought to "govern" his island. In those begdoms which cover an extensive area, particularly in the sparsely populated mountain regions, the beg appoints separate chiefs for the individual outpost towns and villages subject to him. /181/ These are usually chosen from among his relatives, are responsible only to him, and hold the title of 'amlakdar'. 634

The beg's administration is limited primarily to adjudications and the collection of taxes. The ordinary matters of dispute are adjusted by the kazis, who are named by the begs. More important cases as well as criminal matters are decided by the beg himself or by his Divan-Begi.

/Figure 64. Caption: Begs of Khiva (after a photograph by G. Merzbacher)./

The following taxes were exacted in the Khanate of Kokand before the Russian rule: 651

1. Haradj or field tax; this was collected 'in natura'.
2. Tanapna, a tribute in gold from the fruit and vegetable gardens
3. Syaket, a commercial tax, levied from the wares or cattle sold at the bazaar.
4. A bazaar tax, for the right to trade at the bazaar.
5. A weight tax, a tribute which the lessees of the public scales had to pay.
6. A salt tax.

/182/ There is a particular manner in Turkestan in which the begs must deliver their tribute to the khan. It must not be in gold, but in the form of gifts. In Bukhara, for example, the following benavior is observed. Twice a year, in spring and in fall, all the begs, with suites corresponding to their ranks, must be at the residence of the court of the emir and bring him gifts, the kind and number of which are prescribed exactly by the court ceremony, but their worth must correspond to the revenues of the district. These gifts consist of 651 635